TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Political.

The Democratic Party and Slavery Extension.

The oft repeated charge, that the Democratic party is in favor of the extension of Slavery, forms the whole stock in trade of the abolition crew, from the ismatic Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and the soft-brained rhetorician Sumner, down to the merest toady of an orator who disgraces the cause in which he has enlisted by the unlimited use of vituperation and falsehood. Our presses have, time after time, denied the charge—our orators have, on every occasion, declared that slavery extension is no part of our purpose—our candidate for the Vice Presidency, hailing from the South, the authorized exponent of Democratic principles, identified by association and interest with that section of the Union to which the party is said to pander, and necessarily speaking the sentiments of the Southern Democracy, declares, that, if Kansas, or any other Territory, applies for admission with a free constitution, she is as "welcome to the South as the flowers of May." Yet, in the face of all this, the Black Republicans unblushingly stick to the falsehood; and from the Lakes to Mason and Dixon's Line, the charges are rung without intermission or cessation.

Why is this? Is their cause so disreputable that falsehood must be relied on to sustain it? It is not thus the Democratic party fights; it was not in this way the old Whig party presented its claims for support. They would spurn with contempt the base means employed by their opponents, and court defeat in an honorable contest, rather than wish to triumph by the arts of falsehood and deception.

The Democratic party is not, and never was, in favor of the extension of slavery. It was through the influence of Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, that slavery was forever prohibited in all the North-West Territory, and five large and flourishing free States added to the Union—it was by the act of Democratic Pennsylvania that Slavery was abolished within her limits, and it is but recently that the Democratic State of California was admitted as a free State, without an attempt of the Democratic party to extend slavery to her. If more proof were needed to clear the party of the charge, it will be found in the history of the country, almost uninterruptedly governed by Democratic administrations—in the admission of State after State during these administrations, with not a single word said about the establishment of the institution, and in the platforms of the party from its establishment to the present day.

Believing that the recognition of the sovereign power in the people is a vital principle of Republicanism, on which our whole political fabric rests, the Democratic party would extend that principle wherever the stars and stripes protect a foot of American soil; and whether in State or Territory, in the North or South, she will defend it with all her energy. She believes that when that recognition no longer forms a part of the creed of any party, republicanism will be but a name in America; and so believing, she takes her stand upon it, and will abide the issue, come what may. It is for this we are called slavery extensionists and all the opprobrious epithets of the blackguards called into requisition to heap upon us. But the intelligent public will not be deceived by their falsehoods; they will hurl back the calumny upon its authors, and, by their votes, renew their confidence in the Democratic party—the party of the Constitution and the Union.—*Greensburgh Democrat.*

"SLAVERY AGGRESSION."—The Pittsburgh "Morning Post" disposes of this convenient catch-word, briefly and conclusively as follows:

"Fools talk about slavery as though it was making constant aggressions. But all sensible men know that precisely the reverse is the case. Seventy years ago every State in the Union but one were slave States. Now sixteen are free States, and but fifteen slave States. In less than five years, seven territories will be admitted as free States; to wit: Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico and Kansas. Then there will be twenty-three free States and fifteen slave States. Then the Senate will stand—from free States 46; from slave States 30.—Then the House of Representatives will stand two to one from free States. That is what Abolition spouters call "slavery aggression." Delaware will soon be a free State, too; and probably Missouri. Does not every one see that the Black Republican stories about slavery aggression are simply lies?"

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE ERRING.—The man possesses an extremely grovelling mind who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart, instead of denouncing as a consummate scoundrel one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so far forget ourselves as to put forth our right hand and sin. Heaven keeps us in the narrow path. But, if we should fall, where would be the end of our course; if in every face we saw a frown, and on every brow we read vengeance, deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of infamy; when, if a different spirit were manifested towards us, we might have staid our career of sin and died an honest and upright man. Deal gently with those who go astray, draw them back by love and persuasion. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the confines of the grave an erring and unfortunate brother.

We have some frailty,
We are all unwise,
And the grace which redeems us,
Must come from the skies.

☞ Beware of the gossiping minx.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 29, 1856. NO. 19.

Miscellaneous.

A SHANGHAI MUSS.

Mr. Boyd is a very valuable citizen, but we regret to say, very easily irritated. This fact is known to a couple of butcher boys, by the names of Donnelly and Smith, who reside in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Boyd. If there is any article in this world that Mr. B. is down on, it is a Shanghai rooster. For this prejudice, Mr. B. is indebted to a purchase which he made during the "hen fever." During that excitement, Mr. B. bought a pair of imported chickens, for which he gave $63. He kept them a year, and suffered a loss of $125—$25 in feed, and $100 for damages, paid to Mr. Emery, because the "male bird" attacked his little boy, Henry Sylvester, and tore his nose open. Since that day, Mr. B. has been down on Shanghais.

This fact is well known to the butcher boys aforesaid. On Monday last they felt like fun and came to the conclusion that they would turn Mr. Boyd's prejudices to account. They accordingly concocted the following advertisement, and inserted it in the *Albany Knickerbocker:*

"WANTED—A pair of first quality Shanghai Roosters. For fine blooded fowls $15 will be paid. W. C. S. BOYD, Lidius street, continued."

An offer of this kind of course rather took the crowd. At such prices, there was not a bird fancier in the city who was not willing to supply Mr. Boyd with all the "fine blood" he could possibly want. The first operator that appeared was a dealer from the Bowery.

"Is Mr. Boyd in?"

"No, he's not; and if he was, what business is it to you?"

"I've brought them chickens."

"What chickens?"

"Those he advertised for this morning.—A pair of full-blood Shanghais. Read that."

Here the Bowery operator drew out the *Knickerbocker*, and requested the housemaid to run her eye over "that advertisement."

"And Mr. Boyd is not in?"

"No, sir; and what's more, he won't be in till evening. He's gone to Lainsburg."

"But I can leave the chickens, I suppose, provided I don't ask for the money till he returns?"

"Of course, place them in the cellar."

The Bowery dealer did as requested, and left the house, promising to call about tea-time. He had hardly got around the corner, before a young man who formerly tended shop for Joe Clark, made his appearance with "the killingest pair of chickens ever seen in Amerika!"

"Is Mr. Boyd in?"

"No, he's not."

"Well, here's them chickens he advertised for. Where shall I put them till he comes back?"

"Throw them into the cellar, bad luck to them."

Mr. Clark's "young man" obeyed orders, and then followed the Bowery boy around the corner. Mr. Clark's young man was followed by nineteen other dealers, each with a pair of Shanghai roosters in his hand. They were all placed in the cellar. Mr. Boyd arrived home about five o'clock, P. M. He went up stairs, pulled off his coat, and then repaired to the front basement.

"What's all that row, Margery?"

"The black cock has kilt the yaller one, and is now crowing over it."

"Crowing over it, what do you mean?"

"Why, that we've had the deuce's own time since you've been gone."

"With what?"

"With them Shanghais."

"What Shanghais?"

"Them you put up in the *Knickerbocker.*"

"In the *Knickerbocker*? What are you talking about?"

"The Shanghais, sir. Nineteen pair, and some of 'em big enough to trot a coach."

"And who brought nineteen pair of Shanghais here?"

"The men who owned them."

"And for what purpose?"

"Because you put them in the *Knickerbocker.*"

"Nonsense—I've no Shanghais in the *Knickerbocker*, and want none—throw them into the street."

"Not I. By my troth, I'd as soon take a grip of a kitchen donkey."

Here the twenty-seven full-blooded roosters started a crow that might have been heard as far as Troy and back again.

"Will you throw those chickens into the street?"

"Niver!—I'd sooner lose my place and both hands."

"Well, then, I'll do it myself."

Here Mr. Boyd seized an axe helve and went in. In about fifteen minutes eight Shanghais were placed *hors du combat*, while the other nineteen on the opposite side walk were fighting for the pre-emption right of a piece of doughnut. Mr. Boyd, having cleared the house, returned to the supper room for the purpose of making tea. He had just faced his first cup and piece of toast, done "on the first side," when a rap was heard at the front door.

"See who that is, Margery."

Margery obeyed orders, and in a moment returned.

"Who is it?"

"Five gentlemen who wish to see Mr. Boyd."

"Take them in the front parlor and say to them that I'll be up in a moment."

"Yes, sir."

Margery carried out the order according to instructions.

In a few moments Mr. Boyd finished up his tea and toast, and went to the parlor.

"Well, gentlemen, what do you wish?"

"Pay for them cocks."

"What cocks?"

"Those Shanghai cocks we brought this morning."

"And who told you to bring me any Shanghai cocks?"

"Your advertisement in the *Knickerbocker.*"

"No such thing. I have not had an advertisement in the *Knickerbocker* for two years."

"That be blowed. You don't think you can gull us with such gammon."

"Do you know to whom you are addressing such language?"

"Of course we do—to a man who wants to swindle folks out of their chickens. You are a humbug, you are."

"Leave the house, sir."

"I'll not leave till I have my chickens or your money."

"As for money, I owe you none. Your chickens you will find in the street—saving those that were killed in the cellar."

"And do you suppose that we are going to be swindled out of our property in this manner?"

"I've told you twice already that I want no more conversation with you. Leave the house or I will serve you as I did the Shanghais!"

"And how's that?"

"Pitch you into the street!"

"That's just our play. Undertake to pitch us into the street, and we'll charge nothing for the chickens."

Mr. Boyd accepted the challenge, but lost by it. He got so awfully pummeled by the young man who formerly tended store for Clark, that his head looked like a harvest moon—very much swelled, and slightly tinged with vermillion. This was on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Boyd appeared at the Police Office, and swore out a warrant against half the chicken-growers in the city.

Mr. Boyd is exasperated, and allows that if there is any justice in this State, the young man who formerly tended for Clark shall have his share of it.—[*Albany Police Gazette.*

ARISTOCRACY.—One of the parvenue ladies of Cincinnati, who would be wonderfully aristocratic in all her domestic concerns, was visiting a few days since at the house of Major G——. (all know the old Major,) when after tea the following conversation occurred between the Major's old fashioned lady and the "top-knot," in consequence of the hired girl occupying a seat at the tea-table.

"Why, Mrs. G., you do not allow your hired girl to eat with you at the table? It's horrible!"

"Most certainly I do. You know this has ever been my custom. It was so when *you* worked for me—don't you recollect?"

This was a "cooler" to silk and satin greatness—or, as the boys call it, "codfish aristocracy." After coloring and stammering, she answered in a very low voice,—"Y-e-s, I b-e-l-i-e-v-e-i-t-w-a-s," and left.

What a withering rebuke! And how admirably it applies to much of our strutting aristocracy. When will the world learn that poverty is not the evidence of meanness and degradation, nor silks and satin the sure evidence of a true and noble woman.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FALLEN.—For my part, I confess I have not the heart to take an offending man or woman from the general crowd of sinful, erring beings, and judge them harshly. The little I have seen of the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed, the brief pulsation of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the tears of regret, the feebleness of purpose, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, the scorn of the world that has but little charity, the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and the threatening voice within, health gone, even hope, that stays longest with us, gone, I have little heart for aught else but thankfulness, that it is not so with me, and would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-being with Him from whose hands it came.—*Anon.*

EARTHLY BLISS.—The pleasures of this world are so transitory and fleeting, that it seems a crime for man to pass his days in frivolous pursuits, or to stake, as many do, their whole mind upon, what, before to-morrow's sun shall go down, will become as mist and vapor. The uncertainty of life, that dark veil which cuts the future from the piercing eye of man, the ignorance of what he might bring forth, have a salutary effect upon the thoughtful, and wean them from a too great love of the world, its pleasures, or of themselves. Though there be a few who live to the age of three score years and ten, health and youth are not to be relied on, for the nipping frost often destroys in an hour, the fairest flower, and the lightning from heaven, often rends the sturdy oak. If we place our hearts upon the riches of the world, they fade away before our sight; and the hard earnings of years, in a day have been swept away.

BIG AND LITTLE TROUBLES.—The sting of a wasp or the prick of a pin often gives more acute pain than the gash inflicted by a lancet. So, as we pass through life, our minor sorrows are frequently harder to bear than our great afflictions. Very heavy troubles either deaden our sense of suffering by the violence of the shock, or else excite an unwonted and unnatural strength, which enables us to stand firm against the blow. But the minor evils of life annoy us—irritate us; we chafe against them, and can neither patiently endure, nor manfully fight against them. And thus it is that we often see those whom we have most reverenced for having nobly borne great trials, the first to sink under lesser ones.

☞ All reasoning must take something for granted, but disputants often take different things for granted, and don't try or don't know how to explain their premises; so that men are continually arguing without convincing.

☞ A quiet exposition of Truth has a better effect than a violent attack on error. Truth extirpates errors as grass extirpates weeds, by working its way into their place, and leaving them no room to grow.

The Family Circle.

Live for Something.

The smallest insect in creation has its appointed work to do. The atom that floats before us—the softest zephyr, the faintest ray of reflected light, each has its separate portion of labor. They all exist for a purpose—either for good or evil. Seeing this, as even untrained eyes and uncultivated intellects must, how culpable are we if we have no aim before us! If we listlessly arise and move around—or worse, if we spend the time God has given us to improve, in soulless pleasure or contaminating action. We may be poor, persecuted, sick, chained to adverse influences, but no circumstances can absolve us from a work to do. We may be blind, deaf, crippled; he who permitted our adversity, gave us our appointed path and the light to walk therein. We may be Bunyans shut up in prison, our limits circumscribed, our movement clogged, but as far as we have capacity, we can all write pilgrimages. They may be written in patient endurance of suffering, in holy trust under the darkness of affliction. They may be written in penitent tears, and transcribed by angels into the books of heaven.

And the work we do. What shall it be—for good or for evil? Shall we exalt or drag down?—bless or curse? build up or destroy? One or the other we must be pursuing. Our every look, thought and action is reflected in a pure or pernicious influence by the minds revolving around our sphere. Momentous power! thus to choose or reject!

A work to do! You are not excepted, woman of fashion, nor you, gold worshipping man. Through the walls of adamant built up around your soul—through the thick drapery of selfishness folded over and over your hearts, that voice of the Eternal will penetrate, "live for something." The very heaven that bends blue above us—the very earth beneath your careless tread—the flowers of humanity that bloom along your pathway—the weeds that wither under your loathing glance—the yearning of your immortal spirit, that cannot be suppressed—the voice within you that cannot be silenced—all tell you of that work to do. How beautiful your lives might be made, ye who have power; do ye ever think of it? Look back along the life you have traveled; have you built any temples where simple goodness may worship? Have you planted here and there a tree that will live when you are gone, and yield fruit as it is plucked, will call forth sweet memories of your sojourn here? Have you ever made your name a household word, or have you lived but to build houses and buy merchandise, and erect an altar and a temple and a monument to corrupt and perishing self?—Can you answer these questions as a right-minded, reasonable and true-hearted man ought to answer them? Reflect! reflect!

Physical Morality.

The word of God, in specific language, or in implied direction, commands a life of temperance in food and beverage, a strict restraint upon the licentious appetites, regular industry and labor, cleanliness of person and apparel, and observance of frequent days of rest. The general moral sense of mankind has given to most of these rules an independent sanction. Now, although the result of such physical morality is not the sole object of its injunction in Scripture, nor all the consequences clearly forseen, where the unaided moral sense enjoins it, yet the sure tendency of such observances is to bring the entire body to that state where all its parts of blood, and bone, and muscle, of sensitive nerve and organic functions, are fitted in their separate and mutual action to give the frame its highest powers of strength and endurance, and fitness for all the peculiar purposes of existence; and in mere physical consciousness of this healthful existence, there is a physical happiness. It is not merely the absence of pain and uneasiness, but a positive feeling of buoyancy and exhilaration. And just in proportion as these laws are not observed, there is a corresponding loss of their physical rewards, and a gradual sinking into positive suffering and disease. Even as we walk the streets, we meet with illustrations of each extreme. Here behold a patriarch, whose stock of vigor three score and ten years seem hardly to have impaired: His erect form, his firm step, his elastic limbs, his undimmed senses, are so many certificates of good conduct, or rather, so many jewels and orders of nobility with which nature has honored him for his fidelity to her laws. His fair complexion shows that his blood has never yielded his digestive apparatus for a vinters cesspool; his exact language and keen apprehension, that his brain never has been drugged or stupified by the poisons of the distiller or tobacconist. Enjoying his powers to the highest, he has preserved the power of enjoying them. Despite the moral of the school boy's story, he has eaten his cake and kept it. As he drains the cup of life, there are no less at the bottom. His organs will reach the goal of existence together. Painless as a candle burns in its socket, so will he expire, and a little imagination would convert him into Enoch, transplanted from earth to a better world without the sting of death. —*Mreccin's Natural Goodness.*

Golden Rules of Life.

All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most liberal table, are but poorly sufficient to maintain human stamina if we neglect other operatives—namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with a headache, and set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard days fag, or that we feasted overbountifully, or that we stayed up very late; at all events, we incline to find out the fault, and then we call ourselves fools for falling into it. Now, this is an occurrence happening almost every day, and these are the points which run away with the best portion of our life before we find out what is for good or evil. Let any single individual review his past life; how instantaneously the blush will cover his cheek when he thinks of the errors he has unknowingly committed, because it never occurred to him that they were errors until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments and a brief life mainly depend upon ourselves.—There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasant cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed—the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarative and exquisite mood—the gourmand makes his stomach his god—and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face, how much we are to blame.

A Reliable Young Man.

Reader, were you ever in a strange place, and on making inquiry of some friend, what young gentleman that was who had just passed, received for answer, his name, and the additional remark, emphasised—he is a reliable young man? Then you know something of the effect such a remark is likely to produce. It is like "good news from a far country, or cold water to the thirsty soul." A reliable young man. How pleasing the reflection, that in the midst of the numerous temptations to which the young are subject in this age and country, we occasionally find one of whom the remark is intrinsically true. We know they are like angels' visits, but that only makes the remark more thrilling, and places the subject of it higher in the estimation of all right thinking men, and we may add women too.

There is a world of meaning in the term reliable, as we use it in this country. It means just anything that is worthy and to be commended. If a young man is prone to any of the leading vices of the day, if he makes promises and violates them, or habitually paints his conversation with his high wrought and exaggerated expression, he cannot be called reliable. If he is frivolous, inattentive to business, careless, indolent, or too fond of pleasure and pastime, he cannot be called reliable. Much less, if guilty of a violation of those higher laws of community, not to say of God, the infraction of which would make him rank with the immoral and the vicious.

How enviable the position of a reliable young man in a community capable of appreciating his worth. Every one confides in his integrity. His word is never doubted—as a business man he is sure to obtain the highest salary. The good bless him whenever they see him. The old men speak of him frequently in terms of the highest praise, and those who have daughters, think a little more than they say—while the mothers are by no means chary of their compliments—and the daughters smile with unaffected complacence upon him, and could he but hear what they have to say of him after he has gone, it would doubtless make him blush, for men of merit are sure to be modest. In short, the praise of such a young man is on the lips of every one who knows him, except those, it may be, who envy him because he stands so far above them, or another despicable class who despise everything that is good.

Oh, how refreshing in these degenerate times, to see such a young man! When will parents learn wisdom so as to impart proper instructions to their children, that they may learn to appreciate labor more, and participate in such associations as will make them wise and good, instead of those that lead (through flowery paths it may be) to vice, degradation and infamy.

Five Thousand Murders Committed in California in Six Years.

A San Francisco paper gives the following information, derived from a pamphlet just published in that city:

"Taking a portion of the notices of murders that have been published since 1852, and the other evidences that we have on record previous to that time, and since, it will be seen that the number of those who have met an untimely end by murder is truly appalling. The District Attorney of San Francisco in 1852, stated in a public speech, that for the previous four years, twelve hundred murders had been committed in the city of San Francisco. Any one conversant with the history of the "Great Pacific Emporium" since that time, will readily agree that crime has not diminished with the increase of population. It was stated on or near the close of the year 1855, by the public press, that for the year just past, five hundred murders had been brought to their notice. The compiler of this work feels perfectly safe in saying that not less than five thousand murders have been committed in California within the last six years. I will also here mention that from the examination of the old files of the daily papers, it appears that the accidental deaths have not been less in number than those by murder, for the same time.

With these facts before the public, can we not readily account for the great number of men that have disappeared in California, whose friends and relations cannot obtain the least intelligence from them?

☞ What a glorious thing it is for a young man to have the smiles of approval and good wishes of everybody. It is a certain sign, if he preserve an honesty of purpose, and an unsullied reputation for veracity, that he will be successful in any business he may engage in; and it is also one of the surest paths to speedy wealth. Mind that, now, young men.

☞ We are so made, that each of us regards himself as the mirror of the community; what passes in our minds infallibly seems to us a history of the universe. Every man is like the drunkard who reports an earthquake, because he feels himself staggering.

☞ The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that two negroes are stumping that State for Fremont.

Grumbling.—Punch says—"It is a bad plan not to grumble—the wheel isn't oiled till it creaks."

Court Affairs.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, *his associates, Judges of* the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisaners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, *to do those things* which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 30th day of August, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1856.

TRIAL LIST for November Term, A. D. 1856.

Mary Steeley	FIRST WEEK.	
Taylor for use	v	Hugh Moran's Admr
John Lukens Admx	v	David Hudson's Admr
John Savage	v	John and Robert Madden
John Conrad's adm'r	v	Henry Davis
Matthews heirs	v	John H. Stonebraker
D. Caldwell	v	G K and J H Shoenberger
Charles Bratton	v	Samuel Bolinger
Matthews heirs	v	William Corbin's Admr
George McCrum	v	E S Plowman
Ganoe	v	Thos Wilson
George Otenkirk	v	Shoenberger
Stirling & Alexander	v	E Sellers
John H. Wheeler	v	Bracken, Stitt & Co
I. Woolverton	v	Moses Greenland
Marquands	v	Irvin, Green et al
Jacob H. Sex	v	Penn'a R R Co.
James Bell	v	Samuel Caldwell.
George W. Pheasant	v	John S Miller
	v	Robert Hare Powel
	SECOND WEEK.	
Dr Shoenberger's Exr	v	A P Wilson et al
A P Wilson	v	M Buoy
John Lee	v	Joseph P Moore
Michael Quarry	v	Wise & Buchanan
Clement's heirs	v	Brown & States
Patrick Kelley	v	Penn'a R R Co
George Lane	v	Michael Hawn
Isaac Baicht	v	A. Wise, Jr. & Jacob Wise
Jos. W Riley for use	v	H. & B.T. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Nicholas C. Decker	v	Boat & Buckingham
G W Wagoner	v	W Garver
Elizabeth Keitto	v	A. Price & Sam'l Keitto
Samuel Stewart	v	Sheffler & Son
Leonard Weaver	v	Lock & Snyder
Joseph McCracken	v	Wm Foster's Exrs & heirs
Adolphus Patterson	v	J S P & W W Harris
Fisher & McMurtrie	v	Shoop & Wharton
George Couch for use	v	Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	v	Robert Hare Powel
Samuel Beatty	v	W H Wharton & M Wharton
Andrew Crownover	v	Wm. Cummins adm'r. & M. Cummins.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

October 15, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, 1856.

Andrew Carberry, Farmer, Hopewell
Henry Cornpropst, Innkeeper, Huntingdon
George W. Cohel, Farmer, Clay
John M. Cunningham, Carpenter, Huntingdon
John Curfman, Farmer, Union
Jacob Duff, Blacksmith, West
David Dunn, Merchant, Huntingdon
Alexander Ewing, Farmer, West
Samuel Eyer, Farmer, Warriorsmark
Nicholas Goshorn, Farmer, Tell
Jocob Goodman, Mill Wright, Henderson
Samuel Hemphill, Carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Isenberg, Farmer, Walker
Nicholas Isenberg, Carpenter, Porter
Andrew Lins, Farmer, Tod
John F. Lee, Farmer, Jackson
Samuel W. Myton, Merchant, Barree
Henry L. McCarthy, Teacher, Brady
Isaac M Neff, Farmer, ——
Henry Putt, do Hopewell
Peter Swine, do Shirley
John Shoop, do do
Alexander Stewart, do Franklin
James Shively, do West

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Rudolph Brenneman, farmer, Walker
Abraham Bolinger, of John, farmer, Tell
Elias Brown, farmer, Springfield
Adam Black, farmer, Clay
John Baker, jr., carpenter, Clay
John Cresswell, merchant, West
Solomon Chilcote, miner, Tod
Enoch Chilcote, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Cummins, farmer, Jackson
William Cunningham, jr., farmer, Clay
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin
John Decker, farmer, Hopewell
Levi Evius, merchant, Tod
James Edwards, farmer, Tod
Samuel Fleming, laborer, Barree
Daniel Fink, farmer, Penn
George Garner, farmer, Penn
George W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon
John R. Gorsuch, jr., farmer, Cass
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Porter
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Ker, do
Peter Kesler, merchant, Brady
Caleb Kelly, laborer, Cromwell
John Lepart, farmer, Franklin
William Lightner, laborer, Brady
Christian Long, Grocer, Huntingdon
Adam Leffert, Jr., farmer, Porter
Samuel Miller, of Sam'l, farmer, Barree
William Moore, farmer, West
John S. Miller, manufacturer, Jackson
David B. Mong, farmer, Warriorsmark
Benjamin L. Megahan, plasterer, Walker
A. B. Sangree, farmer, Walker
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Daniel Showalter, farmer, Henderson
Jacob Summers, jr., farmer, Hopewell
David Shultz, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Shoenfelt, farmer, Walker
David S. Tussey, farmer, Porter
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin
George Whittaker, farmer, Porter
Simeon Wright, Esq., farmer, Union
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin
Jorden Wright, farmer, Union
Isaac Wolverton, miller, Brady
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
William M. Bell, Ironmaster, Shirley
Samuel Bucher, farmer, Shirley
George Borst, farmer, Shirley
John Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Barree
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
William Curry, jr., manufacturer, Franklin
Louis Cornelius, laborer, Shirley
Samuel Doren, farmer, Dublin
John C. Davis, farmer, West
Aaron W. Evans, merchant, Cass
Allen Edwards, manufacturer, Tod
John G. Gluck, farmer, Shirley
James Gifford, Esq., Tell
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell
James Ganoe, farmer, Warriorsmark
Walter Galbraith, farmer, Cromwell
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn
George Hawn, farmer, Brady
James Hirst, farmer, Jackson
John Householder, J. P., Penn
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon
John McPherren, J. P., Franklin
Richardson Read, merchant, Cass
George Robertson, farmer, Springfield
William Rothrock, plasterer, Huntingdon
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley
Henry Shaffer, farmer, Cass
Alexander Stitt, farmer, Porter
Jonathan Teague, farmer, Cromwell
Francis B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Thomas Weston, mechanic, Warriorsmark
John Wry, farmer, Franklin
R. B. Wigton, ironmaster, Cromwell

J. GREENLAND, Sheriff.

THOMAS HAMER, BENJ. K. NEFF, JACOB BAKER, } Comm'rs.

October 15, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WM. HAYS, dec'd., late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.

Sept. 16, 1856.*

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at

Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 29, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

☞THE FEARFUL ISSUE TO BE DECIDED ON TUESDAY NEXT! *Shall the Constitution and the Union* STAND OR FALL? FREMONT—the *sectional* candidate of the advocates of DISSOLUTION! BUCHANAN—the candidate of those who advocate ONE COUNTRY—ONE UNION—ONE CONSTITUTION and ONE COMMON DESTINY!

"Frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*George Washington.*

"If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East, nor of the West, of the North nor of the South—I therefore shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional divisions, and at length disunion, that worst of all political calamities."—*James Buchanan.*

"I am connected with no party that has for its object the *extension of slavery*, nor with any to prevent the people of a state or territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves.—The democratic party is not a pro-slavery party—it is neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

"From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong? Of all the countries of the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man."—*James Buchanan.*

"That Country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward."—*James Buchanan.*

"We are all Equal before God and the Constitution."—*James Buchanan.*

"If the Union is lost, *all is lost.* Anarchy first will ensue, *and then despotism!* Oh, my friends, *beware*—BEWARE! Think, pause, and again think, before giving countenance to those whose patriotism embraces but a segment of the country."—*Gen. Lewis Cass.*

"I am against agitators North and South. I am against all narrow and local ideas North and South, and against all narrow and local contests. I am an American, and I know no locality in America. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment, demand of me that I should pursue such a course as shall promote the good, and the harmony, and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter."—*Daniel Webster.*

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries; but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels for his fellow-man except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on—how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and Union in your hearts—next to your belief in the Christian religion—THE BIBLE FOR HEAVEN, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF YOUR COUNTRY FOR EARTH."—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"TO THE WORLD A NATION, TO OURSELVES A CONFEDERACY."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

Hon. Josiah Randall.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, who, twelve years ago addressed the citizens of Huntingdon, advocating the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and HENRY CLAY, on Monday evening occupied the same stand advocating the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and JAMES BUCHANAN. We have but to say that his speech was a powerful one and will doubtless prove very effective in its results. He appealed to his Old Line Whig friends to do as he was doing—as their fellow Whigs in Philadelphia intend to do—vote for JAMES BUCHANAN. We wish every man in Huntingdon county could have heard the old patriot.

Democrats! Old Line Whigs!

Give no heed, so near to election day, to the wild stories of the enemy. STAND TOGETHER—SHOULDER TO SHOULDER! Do your part in the general work which the cause requires. By this, and the voice of the United Democracy on the great day of election will proclaim BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE President and Vice President.

Hear their Treason!

It has been repeatedly charged by the Democrats, that the leaders of Black Republicanism are traitors at heart—that they hate the American Union, defy the Constitution, and long for the overthrow and destruction of both. We have many extracts emanating from those men to show that this is true, and here is another of the same kind.

A writer in the Progressive Age, a Fremont paper down in Belfast, Maine, says—

"NOW FELLOW CITIZENS, I AFFIRM, (and I do so with honest convictions of the truth,) THAT THE NORTH WILL NOT SUBMIT IF THEY ARE DEFEATED."

Traitors in our Midst!

The following letter will show the character of the men imported by the Black Republican Party from Kansas into Pennsylvania for the purpose of deceiving and humbugging our people on the Kansas question. It will do very well for such men to talk and prate about "bleeding Kansas," so long as they are well paid for it. The individual alluded to, while in Kansas, played the part of a traitor and an outlaw, and was doubtless supported by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and after having been compelled to obey the authorities and submit to the laws of the Territory, he came to Pennsylvania as an Agent of the same society, to denounce our President, the democratic party, and insult the intelligence of our people. The vote at the last election, shows what reliance was placed upon Smith's statements.

MR. LEWIS—*My Dear Sir:*—The man called Smith, who spoke in this place on "Kansas," a few days since, I am not personally acquainted with; but I do know that a true bill has been found against him for "HIGH TREASON," and that he is now under bonds to appear and stand a trial. In Kansas Territory, he is, and has been actively engaged with the party in rebellion to the government. They are anti-State Rights men or Abolitionists, and in Kansas, openly avow their hostility to the Constitution and the Union. I would rather such men should denounce than praise me.

Very truly, your friend,
WM. BRINDLE.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 22, 1856

☞Our news from all parts of the county are of the most cheering character. Now for "a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogether," and the day is ours!

THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY!

Freemen of Huntingdon County! Prepare for the Great Contest!

HEAR OUR LAST WORD!

All the questions involved in the Presidential contest have been discussed—and those who are not enlightened now, never will be.

One great fact, says a cotemporary, was demonstrated on Tuesday, the 14th of October. The Democratic party—always true to the Constitution and the Union—can discomfit and overwhelm any party or parties, combination or combinations, composed of the isms of the day, and resting their claims to popular favor on the political bigotry and narrow mindedness which form the corner stones of Black Republicanism.

On the State ticket we achieved a glorious victory—one that will be memorable in the history of the Union. On the Electoral ticket—if true to our principles and to our party—we will achieve a greater and more signal triumph—one that will still forever the howlings of faction, and give peace and prosperity to the whole nation.

What has the country to gain from the perpetual agitation of the slavery question?

Citizens of Huntingdon county! without regard to party distinction, we appeal to you, and ask you, what have we to gain by it?

Will the fanatical agitation which reigns to-day give freedom to a single bondman, enlarge your own liberties, add one cent to your wealth, or, in the slightest degree, contribute to your welfare and comfort as a people?

We leave the solution of the question to yourselves. Look, calmly, coolly, deliberately, at the candidates who are presented for your suffrage. Ponder well before you cast your votes.

The Democratic party present to you JAMES BUCHANAN.

And who is JAMES BUCHANAN?

Not a stranger—not a man unknown to you, and undistinguished in the history of his country—but your neighbor, born and educated on the soil of Pennsylvania, which he has honored and distinguished by a brilliant career of statesmanship, surpassed by few, if any, of his predecessors or cotemporaries.

Such is the Democratic candidate. He is known to you all, either personally or by reputation, as a man of unblemished morals, acknowledged ability, and large experience in public affairs. He is identified with you in all your interests, and has served you faithfully, in various capacities, for more than thirty years.

Agitators and demagogues—men of narrow minds and fierce passions—men who misinterpret the Constitution and hate the Union—talk to you about "bleeding Kansas" and the "Ostend Conference"—about our domestic and foreign policy—identifying Mr. BUCHANAN with what, in their madness, they term the "atrocious Democratic policy," and ask you to vote against him simply because he is a member of that party.

And who do they present to you as Mr. BUCHANAN'S competitors?

If MILLARD FILLMORE were the only, or even the prominent opposing candidate, we should only object to him that he is not a Pennsylvanian, and that, as Pennsylvania has never had a son of hers in the Presidential chair, she should, in consideration of her own interest and her own honor, vote for her own son in preference to a stranger. This is all we should say. We acknowledge MILLARD FILLMORE to be a tried statesman and a national man, and we could bear his election without a murmur.

But he is not the strong man against whom Mr. BUCHANAN has to contend.

The wire-pullers, the political hucksters and thimble-riggers, JOHNSTON, POLLOCK, STEVENS, PENROSE, and such men, are striving to throw the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania for JOHN C. FREMONT.

And who is JOHN C. FREMONT?

A stranger to you all. A man whose birthplace is unknown, and who, outside of his career as an explorer, has no honorable antecedents. A man who, for twenty-one days' service in the U. S. Senate, charged and received full pay for the session, and who is now indebted thousands of dollars to the government for moneys overpaid to him on false certificates.

Such is the Black Republican candidate.

Citizens of Huntingdon county, on *Tuesday next* you must choose between this man—this stranger—and JAMES BUCHANAN, the honest son of your own State.

Be not deceived by the artifice or sophistry of *pedling politicians!*

Now, fellow-citizens, the time for argument has gone by, and the time for action arrived. Work day and night! On election day, *go to the polls* EARLY, and VOTE. After you have done this, see that preparations are made to bring out the AGED and INFIRM! *Bring out the old gray haired Patriarchs!* Their votes are sure for Buchanan. In the meantime, LOOK WELL TO YOUR TICKETS! and see that you cast no vote that will dishonor your own State or endanger the Union. Mark our last words,

Poll Every Vote!

"His Life is without a Stain."

Says Rufus Choate:

"JAMES BUCHANAN has long experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; *his life is without a stain.*"

The Buchanan Club.

The Buchanan Club of Huntingdon will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening. Mr. SCOTT is expected to address the Club.

The Foreign Party!

We now and then hear a great deal about what some are pleased to term the "Foreign Party." The *Journal* editors were near being thrown into hysterics over the success of the 'Foreign Party!' A few months ago they boasted that a large portion of the adopted vote would be cast for Fremont, and even condescended to flatter the 'honest Germans!' Look, reader, at the horde of foreign German Infidels and Revolutionists, who have been expelled their own countries, where they sat at defiance all Law and Order, and preached insurrection and revolution, now the hirelings of John C. Fremont and the Revolution party in this country! These fellows are opposed to the Christian Religion—opposed to the SABBATH—opposed to all LAW, human and divine—opposed to peace, order and tranquility, and forever engaged in revolutionary schemes. Their principles are at war with society. They are SOCIALISTS—and would violate the sanctity of the marriage bed and degrade mankind to the level of the dumb brutes of the forest—to a licentious, promiscuous free living! *They are foreigners*, with *foreign principles.* One of these characters, named Hœcker, in a speech delivered before a German Fremont meeting, extracts from which appear in New York papers, had the rampant audacity and impudence to declare that the "Democratic party of the United States is a party of drunkards and scoundrels." Another declared, "We need a Revolution here!!" Do not such sentiments strike every honest man with alarm? Here then we have the *Fremont party* clearly identified with the only class of Foreigners from whom we as a people have anything to fear! But they plead "Free Speech." What is to be done? How are they and their principles to be defeated? We answer—by *the votes* of every friend of his Country—of every friend of Liberty, Humanity, Christianity. Now is the time for men to show their patriotism. Let the *good men of all parties* rally around the standard of JAMES BUCHANAN, the representative of the American people in this contest—let us unite to a man in beating back the surging tide of Infidelity and Revolution—and when this shall have been accomplished, we can lay the flattering unction to our souls that we have done our duty. It will be a grand moral triumph. It will be a blow against Disunion, Revolution and Anarchy—it will elect JAMES BUCHANAN, and restore peace and confidence to our distracted country. Think of these things, you that are interested.

The Clergy not all for Fremont.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Almost all the clergy in this part of the country are *claimed* for Fremont. The claim is, in a good measure, unfounded. We know that a number of our most distinguished clergymen are in favor of Buchanan. A minister of the Lutheran Church, also a pastor of a Reformed Dutch Church, have each, thro' our columns, expressed a belief that a majority of their clergy—in the case of the Lutherans a very large majority—are for Buchanan and Breckinridge."

In Huntingdon county a majority of the Clergy, we believe, cast their votes for the democratic party, at the late election—a rare thing, however, in this locality. But there were a few whose conduct was as inconsistent and contradictory as are the principles, or rather professions, of the opposition. To our mind it seems a little strange that a minister of the Gospel should one day denounce the Know Nothings without stint or measure, and the next, turn around, and *go it* "the whole hog," by voting, and electioneering violently among the members of his congregation for Know-Nothingism—the offspring of Mr. Edward Buntline, the greatest blackguard in the land; for Black Republicanism, which was hatched and is brooded by all the traitors in the country; for Revolution, Anarchy, Spiritualism and Infidelity, preached by the German Infidels and Red Republicans of France who are now traversing the whole western country indoctrinating these principles into the minds of the people. We might also add that the devil is supposed to have an agency in this matter.

We are charitable enough to presume that all the Clergy done what they thought was their duty, but we cannot help remarking that a few were actuated more by fanaticism and prejudice than any thing else—that a few strained at a gnat but gourmandized a camel—hoofs, hide and all. It is the political clergy that are for Fremont, and not the pious ministers of the Gospel.

Absurdities of the "Black Republicans."

We find the following communication in the Boston Post. Read it:

To claim to be a *republican* PARTY—and then to call *a convention* to nominate a candidate for the presidency, representing only 16 states out of 31 which compose the REPUBLIC!

To claim to be an *anti-slavery* PARTY—and then to select a slaveholder as a candidate for the presidency!

To claim to be the PARTY in favor of FREEDOM, in favor of the blacks—and then propose to enslave the WHITES who emigrate to Kansas!

To endorse Sumner's abuse of South Carolina and South Carolina men—and then select one from that state to be their standard-bearer!

To abuse the administration of President Pierce, and to characterise the measures of the democratic party as absolutely wicked and even infernal—and not to propose the repeal of a single enactment of which they complain!

Read the Other Side.

The *Huntingdon American* of last week contained the following "screeching:"

The *Cambria Tribune*, in speaking of the election, says "that the Irish and Dutch took charge of the election in Conemaugh District No. 1, and drove the Native voters from the polls, by which the Union State ticket lost one hundred votes in Cambria county." * * * Americans! shall these things be permitted? Are the Native born American citizens to be controlled and governed by the thieves, murderers, and exiled paupers of Ireland and Germany?

It is a happy thing, no doubt, for the Know Nothings that they can cover their late overwhelming defeat by a tirade of abuse against the "Irish and Dutch"—by uttering a foul falsehood. We invite the attention of every candid man to the following truthful account of the affair given by G. NELSON SMITH, Esq., of the Johnstown *Echo*, a man of unimpeachable veracity. It effectually gives the lie to the above statement:

Infamy Unparalleled.

Familiar as has been the wickedness and bitterness of the opposition party to the people of this locality, yet no instance of their perfidy and corruption will show a parallel with the iniquity of their conduct about the Cambria City election.

In the first place, knowing that there would be a majority against them in the Cambria City box, they had determined that there should be no election held there. Conemaugh township was last year divided into three election districts, and the voters had neglected to elect their boards of officers at the Spring election. They had consequently to meet at the election house in each of these districts on the morning of the election to choose a board of officers.—The opposition knew there would be a Democratic majority in the Cambria City box, and had threatened weeks before the election, that there should be no election held there.

Long after the board had been organized, and they were proceeding quietly and peaceably with the election, some of the rowdies of this borough were sent there armed and equipped for the express purpose of raising a disturbance and breaking up the election. There is no doubt about the thing being concocted some days before. The d—d Irish and Dutch were to be assaulted and driven from the polls. This arrangement the opposition attempted to carry out. Rowdies of desperate character from this place, who had no business there, and were not citizens of that district, went there armed, and by the most base and dastardly conduct, goaded the qualified voters of the district to such a degree that they were compelled to drive the intruders from the ground.

This is a fair and plain statement of facts concerning the disturbance at the polls in Cambria City on Tuesday last. Yet the Republicans, (?) as if their very hearts were indoctrinated with the virus of hatred and anti-christianity, have perverted truth and reason, and charged the poor Irish and Germans with being guilty of acts of the most diabolical character—acts which these Black Republican "freedom shriekers" encouraged their own ruffians to commit.

It appears as if it was a constitutional infirmity of the opposition to deal in falsehoods and misrepresentations.—The most villainous falsehoods have been circulated by them for political effect, until they have become completely depraved, and the depravity has become chronic.

We will at this time say nothing more upon this subject but will revert to it at another time. We have just passed through one ordeal, and are in the midst of another.—When we have passed through it, we intend to devote our attention to the conduct and bitter invectives of some dapper gentlemen of this place.—*Johnstown Echo.*

Is Col. Fremont an Infidel?

Horace Greeley has gone to the trouble of issuing a pamphlet to refute the charge that his presidential candidate is or ever was a Roman Catholic. He now turns to a still graver charge, but is content to state it and the authority on which it is made. The Tribune of a late date says:

"There is still further evidence that Col. Fremont is not a Roman Catholic? COM. STOCKTON ASSERTS POSITIVELY IN HIS SPEECHES THAT HE KNOWS HIM TO BE AN INFIDEL."

So, Horace Greeley is willing to admit that Col. Fremont is an infidel, because that proves that he is not a Catholic. He gives Commodore Stockton as the witness who asserts the fact of Col. Fremont's infidelity, and virtually concedes its correctness by quoting it as proof that he is not a Catholic. The conclusion is legitimate that Mr. Greeley thinks an infidel for President would be better than a Roman Catholic. We have heretofore insisted that the tendency of abolitionism is to infidelity. We did not expect the Tribune to admit it quite so early.

Amalgamation---Negro Suffrages.

The Senaca (Ohio) Advertiser, speaking of a recent Black Republican gathering at that place, says:

"At the Fremont mass meeting the Republicans from Oberlin marched *arm in arm* with the negroes, and nearly all the "kullered pussons" on the ground wore silk badges with Fremont and Dayton printed thereon."

This is but one of many incidents (says the Detroit Free Press) of a similar character which have occurred during the present campaign. And not only have negroes walked in Fremont processions, but *negroes have addressed Fremont meetings!* What do *white* men think of this? Do they wish negroes to be placed upon an equality—politically and socially—with themselves? If they do not they will most assuredly act against the Black Republican party, the whole teachings and tendencies of that organization being towards *amalgamation.* The Free Press further remarks:

"At a recent fusion meeting in Bucyrus, Ohio, Gov. Chase addressed a portion of his remarks to a large number of negroes who were present assuring them that the time was not far distant when they could not only march in procession but *vote* also! All over the North prominent Republicans are advocating negro suffrage, and the right of negroes to send their children to the public schools with the whites; and the most prominent journal of Republicanism—the New York Tribune—advocates the election of a negro, Fred. Douglass, to Congress!"

"There are in this country millions of the African race. They should be treated with kindness by our people, and endeavors made to elevate their condition, mental and physical. But an amalgamation between them and the whites is abhorent to nature, and he must be looked upon with loathing by every citizen in whose breast natural instincts are not superceded by the most revolting fanaticism."

Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq.

The Johnstown *Echo* says:

The only thing wanting to have filled our cup of joy to overflowing, was the election to Congress of our talented and manly young friend, CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq. Nobly did he battle the combined forces of the enemy in Somerset, Blair and Huntingdon. He run against an odds of 2500 in the District, and has been beaten less than 350. But in his defeat he has the gratification of knowing that he has won imperishable honors and unfading laurels by his brilliant oratorical powers during the campaign. His election would have been the most grand and important victory ever achieved in the State. As it is, he has crowned himself with honor and glory.

What have we Gained?

PENNSYLVANIA with her	27 electoral votes.
INDIANA with her	13 electoral votes.
Total,	40 electoral votes.

To which add 120 votes from the Southern States—making 160 votes—or 11 more than sufficient to elect. The result in Pennsylvania and Indiana will settle the question in New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, California and Wisconsin. These States will cast for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE 82 votes, which added to the above will give them in all 242 votes out of the 296 composing the electoral colleges.

We have thus answered the question at the head of this article. But in addition to ensuring the election of our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the result of Tuesday's work in Pennsylvania and Indiana determines the still greater question of the perpetuity of the Union. Black Republicanism, *alias* Disunionism, has been killed outright, and its dead carcase will be buried so deep in November that the hand of resurrection cannot reach it.

What We Want.

We want (says the *Pittsburg Post*) to elect Buchanan entirely by Northern electoral votes. Can it be done? Is it not at least possible. The North has 176 electoral votes, including California. We cannot doubt that New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island will cast their 15 electoral votes for Pennsylvania's favorite son. Of New York and New Jersey we have no doubt. Our friends there assure us that all is well. That makes 57; Pennsylvania is perfectly sure—84; Michigan, Indiana, Illinois added—114. In Ohio, it is said that the Fillmore electoral ticket will poll nearly 50,000 votes. Take that fact, and the late election result together, and the State is sure for Buchanan; that makes 137; California brings it up to 141.—In Iowa there is a separate Fillmore ticket, and the last election there was persistently claimed as a Fillmore triumph. If the Fillmore ticket polls even 3,000 votes, the Democrats will carry the State. This makes 145. It takes 149 to elect.

Now then for Wisconsin. The local elections in many places in that State last spring, indicated a rapid Democratic gain, and in most of the places a decided Democratic majority. The Wisconsin Democratic papers assure us of a triumph there. Gentlemen from there are inclined to the same belief.—Wisconsin has 5 electoral votes; that would make 150.

Now, if the Democrats work with all their might in all the Northern States, from this to the evening of the 4th of November next, they may elect Buchanan exclusively with Northern votes; and then set down the 120 Southern votes as purely a compliment to Northern nationality, constitutionality, patriotism and justice. That is what we want.

From the Stars & Stripes.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

WHITE MEN SHOVED BACK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NIGGERS.

A cotemporary describes the following incident which occurred at the *Fremont* Barbacue in Morgan county, Michigan:

"The most characteristic part of the whole affair occurred at the table: A mechanic who had hitherto been a strong Fremont man was on the ground with his wife and child. At a given word he attempted to cross the rope to the table; but was met by one of the marshals and told to stand back and give room for the ladies. He stepped back as he was told, when seven or eight women, "as black as the ace of spades," advanced before him to the table, and ate with the rest of the Fremont ladies and gentlemen. This was too much for him. He tore the Fremont badge from his breast, and swore that although he was a poor mechanic, he was yet a little better than a negro. He said that if he and his wife were to be thrust back from a Fremont barbacue to give place to negroes, he no longer was a Fremont man; and immediately stamped the Fremont badge under his feet and declared his intention to vote for Buchanan. We are informed that four or five others did likewise. It is said that not less than twenty negroes ate at the first table."

What do our mechanics and our laboring men think of the indignity above described? Such is however, the inevitable tendency of Black Republicanism. The creed of that party is "down with the white man, and up with the nigger." It is high time that the laboring men of the North should see the consequences of the success of the special negro sympathizers. Let three million of slaves be liberated and they would fall upon the people of the North as did the locusts upon the Egyptians. Our people, too, would regard the swarm of blacks as great an infliction as did those of Egypt the swarm of insects. If Pennsylvania should receive no more than her proportion, her citizens would be infested with about half a million.

What effect would such legions of indigent creatures have upon the wages paid for manual labor? Is it not obvious that the price would be greatly diminished? That portion which would fail to obtain employment, would become a charge upon the communities in which they should be. Our poor houses, if not our prisons, would be filled, and increased taxation would necessarily follow. Scenes similar to that which transpired at the Michigan barbacue, would be matters of almost every day occurrence. White men and women would be shoved aside to make room for ignorant and insolent Sambos and Dinas.

If the mechanic—the white laboring men—the *freemen* of the North—wish to avert such a calamity they must aid the Democracy in overthrowing Black Republican abolitionism.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania congratulate the people of Pennsylvania, and of all the States of the Union, upon the unprecedented victory which has crowned our exertions.

The 14th of October, 1856, will henceforward be memorable to our annals.

Assailed from within by enemies of the Constitution, and from without by the assailants of our glorious confederacy, we have nobly triumphed.

Too much credit cannot be given to the manner in which our organization has been perfected and carried out.

It is impossible for language to convey the profound gratitude we entertain for our gallant and eloquent friends from other States who have come hither to assist us in this great struggle.

But our duty is not fully discharged.

We have utterly routed the enemies of our free institutions upon the sacred soil from which the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and upon which the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

In the hour of victory it is however well to remember that there are other obligations to be fulfilled, and that an organization so complete, so admirable and so widely extended, must still be adhered to.

Therefore, fellow-citizens, persevere in the good work so nobly begun; rejoice over the magnificent triumph you have achieved; and remember that the 4th day of November, now close at hand, is that day upon which you are to complete the great work yesterday so auspiciously commenced.

Pennsylvania, the great barrier against which the waves of sectionalism have dashed, has maintained her proud integrity. While all the new world has looked upon her—while all patriotic hearts have hoped that she would stand firm in the midst of the terrible responsibility imposed on her—she has preserved a noble moderation and an inexorable firmness. She has repelled from her presence the men who have been sent among her population, to deceive and betray them.

The great victory we have achieved has first of all, sustained our illustrious and beloved Buchanan.

Here, in his own State, the torrent of fanaticism has been stayed.

Here, where he was born, and where he has lived a life of signal purity and patriotism, he has been upheld by the proud and generous people of Pennsylvania.

The ennobling sentiment of State pride has done much for us in this contest.

Our people have responded to their glorious leader, to his history, and to the long list of services which have immortalized his name; and from this day henceforth it will be something to say that a Pennsylvanian, true to his country and true to himself, will not want or wait for friends among his own fellow-citizens.

The Platform of the Democratic National Convention, upon which JAMES BUCHANAN stands, has been vindicated; the great principle of popular sovereignty advocated in every school district and township in the State, during this fearful conflict, has been vindicated, and the aspersions upon his character have been refuted and trampled under foot.

And the proud honor of achieving this splendid result belong, not to the old Democratic party alone, which, with reanimated vigor, entered into the contest and persevered to the end, but we are glad to acknowledge that it has been shared by thousands of national Whigs who have assisted us with all their energies, and who are henceforth to be counted as our brothers, and our compatriots.

From this day till the 4th of November, 1856, let meetings be held in every School District and township in the State.

Let us keep up the fire which now burns so brightly.

Let us not be deceived by the idea that the opposition will be divided.

Fused on the 14th of October, and confused by the tremendous and memorable rebuke they have received, for trying to deceive the people of the State, they will seek to shelter themselves by another combination in November.

They are enemies to us and to the Constitution alike, no matter what name they bear, or under what flag they rally.

Those who have professed to be National have sunk their Nationality in an eager desire to defeat the only National party in existence; and those who were sectional have attempted to postpone or to apologize for their sectionalism, in order to win a guilty victory.

Once more the Democratic State Central Committee appeals to the National people of the State to maintain their organization, and to continue the work so nobly began, until it is as nobly finished on the 4th day of November, 1856. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Chairman.

What a Week has brought Forth.

One week's glorious work of the Democracy is thus summed up by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

We have carried Pennsylvania.
We have carried Indiana.
We have carried Florida.
We have elected a Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania.
We have elected a Democratic Legislature in Indiana.
We have gained nine members of Congress in Pennsylvania.
We have gained four members of Congress in Indiana.
We have gained seven members of Congress in Ohio.
We have secured a United States Senator in Pennsylvania.
We have secured two United States Senators in Indiana.
We have gained a majority in the next House of Representatives.
We have decided the result of the next Presidential election.

Senatorial District.

	Cresswell.	*Mullin.*
Cambria,	2768	1544
Blair,	1963	2506
Huntingdon,	1958	2047
	6689	6097

Cresswell's maj. 592.

Congressional District.

	Edie.	Pershing.
Cambria,	1474	2823
Blair,	2620	1939
Huntingdon,	2194	1936
Somerset,	2504	1780
	8792	8478

Edie's maj. 314.

☞DEMOCRATS! TURN OUT TO THE POLLS, *RAIN OR SHINE!*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

MARK THE TRAITORS!

The Charge of Disunionism Fastened upon the Traitors.

The overwhelming democratic triumphs in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and the large democratic gains in Ohio, which partake of the character of a general victory, may in part be attributed to that inherent love for the Union with the masses, the depth and strength of which becomes more and more apparent as danger threatens to weaken its power or affect its duration. When our glorious confederacy has been imperilled by foes within or without, when the industrial interests of the country have been paralyzed by the machinations of political sharpers and gamblers, and when attempts have been made by bigots and fanatics to destroy those institutions upon which the Union has so proudly and so securely rested for more than three quarters of a century, the people have always turned, and never turned in vain, to the democratic party. It is barely possible that a very large number of the people of the northern States might have been deceived for a few months longer with the catching but hypocritical generalities of black republicanism. It is barely possible that many very worthy people could have been kept for several weeks —say until after the election—in a state of political phrensy and convenient darkness by the cry of free soil, free speech, free love, and Fremont. It is barely possible that the fraud upon bleeding dupes in the name of bleeding Kansas might have been kept up until ex-Governor Reeder had gathered a rich harvest from his land speculations. But when it became apparent to the dullest comprehension that all the last six months noise and talk, and fury and phrensy, about border-ruffianism, free speech, northern rights, southern aggressions, destroying a sacred compact, &c., were but the workings of the old leaven of abolitionism, with all its infidelity, its revolutionary purposes, and its malignant hatred of the white race, the daily desertions from the black republican ranks became so large as to fill the leaders with apprehension and alarm. The New York Herald assured its readers that the Fremonters were the only true, conservative, Union-loving, constitution-supporting party in the field. The same assurance was given by the New York Times. Greeley declared, in a spirit of great magnanimity, that in this special instance the statements of the Herald and Times might be credited. Mr. Speaker Banks, in his famous Wall street speech, went a few steps further. According to his own showing, he stood with Webster in his veneration and admiration of the federal constitution. He stood with Buchanan in the enforcement of those great conservative principles by which fanaticism is robbed of its proscriptive terrors, and our free institutions preserved from the excesses of injudicious friends and the assaults of open enemies. He stood with Clay in his love for the Union. It is true that he once exclaimed, "let the Union slide;" but the exclamation was simply a figure of speech, and was merely designed to convey the idea that he was in favor of the Union sliding—sliding perpetually—on its constitutional axis! And last of all, and more than all, he told his astonished audience that he stood with Mr. Douglas upon the great platform of "popular sovereignty!"

But this impudent attempt of the black republicans, at the eleventh hour, to change front and to repudiate their own acts and their own sentiments was of no avail, and will be of no avail. Their treasonable designs cannot be effaced from the public official record. There are now filed away in the office of the Clerk of the federal House of Representatives no less than seven petitions, signed by three hundred and twenty-nine citizens of the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, *praying for a dissolution of the Union.* These petitions, of which the following is an exact copy, were presented in the House of Representatives on the 14th of August last by Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio:

The love of the Fremonters for the Constitution and the Union as shown by their petitions to Congress.

[The person to whom this petition is transmitted is earnestly requested to circulate it for signatures of the men and the women in his town, and see that it is speedily sent to either Senators WILSON, HALE, WADE, SEWARD, and FESSENDEN, or to Messrs. GIDDINGS, BURLINGAME, COLLAMER, CAMPBELL, or any other SUITABLE representative at Washington.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of ———, State of ———, respectfully submit to Congress:

That as, in the nature of things, antagonistical principles, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never unite:

That an experience of more than three score years having demonstrated that *there can be no real Union between the North and South,* but, on the contrary, ever-increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to freedom and slavery:

That the South, having declared it to be not only her right and purpose to eternize her slave system where it now exists, but to extend it over all the Territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the republic, come what may; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the North, made it perilous for any northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section of the country, and even in the national capital, and proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions universally:

We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, at its present session, to take such initiatory measures *for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union* as the exigencies of the case require, leaving the South to depend upon her own resources, and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her slave system, *and the North to organize an independent government* in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

We venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that every one of the three hundred and twenty-nine persons who signed the above petition is now an open and an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont, the black republican candidate for the presidency. The New York Tribune may endeavor to crawl out of the infamous difficulty by asserting that Giddings is an abolitionist of the blackest shade and fiercest kind, and then falsely adding, as in the case of Garrison and Wendell Phillips, that the abolition party proper are the "inflexible opponents" of Mr. Fremont. But was not Mr. Giddings a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Fremont for the presidency? Did he not vote for that nomination? Has he not up to this very moment supported that nomination with all that ruffianly zeal for which he is noted in and out of Congress? Would he utter one word in favor of that nomination if he entertained the remotest suspicion that Fremont's Union sentiments and slavery sentiments differed in the slightest degree from his own?

It would seem from the above that Senators Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward, and Fessenden, and Representatives Burlingame, Collamer, and Campbell, were willing to act as godfathers to these infamous petitions. Are they, too, abolitionists of the Boston Liberator school, and the "inflexible opponents" of John C. Fremont? Is it not known to the whole country that all these persons are now actively engaged with the black republicans in the pending presidential campaign—the open, zealous, boisterous canvassers for Fremont?—*Washington Union.*

Tom Corwin on the Dangers of the Country.

In his speech at Carthage, Mr. Corwin's allusion to the dangers which environ the Republic and the Union, in the present Presidential strife, was very touching. The following extract is worthy of perusal, especially by those who affect idle indifference, if not contempt, of all intimations of peril to the Union. Mr. Corwin said:

"I am not electioneering, gentlemen, for anybody whatever, and whoever is elected I shall acknowledge him as President of the United States, and aid him in carrying on the legitimate purposes of his government; but I do say that at no period in the history of this Republic since peace and tranquility were restored to its borders, after the terrible revolutionary struggle, has there been so much frightful apprehension in the minds of the American people, of some vague and entire disruption of the bonds which hold this Union together.

"Does it not become us to consider how we will answer to that remote posterity who we may fancy holding up their hands to us a thousand years in the future, and appealing to us by the blood of our fathers, if you will aid an act which by any possibility, may imperil the existence of this Republic! Give no heed to the men who sneer when you tell them the Republic may be destroyed—to the men who sneer at the power of the South; give no heed when they say the North is in a majority, and may do as it pleases! If this alienation of feeling goes on, not a man is there acquainted with the history of the past transactions of mankind but will tell you it shall be impossible to avoid the conflict of arms. Men now-a-days are too free in spirit to hear oppression, real or imaginary.

"They will fight. You may trample on them if you will, but if they believe themselves, however erroneously, to be injured, they will bring you to a conflict, and when that comes, you have heard the death knell of this Republic and of your Constitution. Separate these States once, and you may again have a constitution, but it will not be the one under which you now live. It will be a different government, for the government that then comes will emerge from the blood, and the smoke, and the conflict of battle. The strong man that shall lead his army to victory will be no Washington, for it is not we believe, in the providence of God to send another such as he."

In the same speech Mr. Corwin thus delivered his opinion of John C. Fremont:

"As to Col. Fremont, all I have to say of him is that he has no antecedents. (A laugh.) I believe he is an intelligent man, a gentleman in his manners, and I would be willing, under other circumstances, to see him elected to the office; but he is not the man I want in these times of peril, so eloquently described by Mr. Harrison. *I do not want a man who has never been at the helm, and tried the motion of the ship.* I want a man who has navigated the same ship amid the shoals and breakers, and brought her safe and proud and high into haven."

That's So.

We find the subjoined paragraph in an exchange paper which places an important matter on its true ground. Read it attentively:

The Slavery Extension Falsehood.—The charge of slavery extension cannot be sustained by fact or by argument against the Democratic party. The platform adopted at Cincinnati does not contain a line, a word, or a letter, which pledges the Democratic party of the country to the extension of slavery beyond its present limits. The candidates of that convention have not written or uttered a syllable in favor of such a policy. The Democracy remain upon the same ground assumed by them upon the acquisition of California and New Mexico, maintained in 1848; sustained in 1852, and then endorsed by the Whig national convention, to wit—*the principle of non-intervention, and the policy of non-interference, by Congress, with slavery in the States or Territories of the Union.* The Democracy do not propose to depart, and they are not to be driven from this position, whatever an ultra organ, North or South, may declare to the contrary. Whenever the affairs of Kansas shall be brought to a settlement, it will be through the instrumentality of the people of that Territory, and not by the dictation of citizens of Missouri or Massachusetts; and wholly in accordance with the doctrines of the Democratic party.

☞Flowers.—Last week we received from Miss Mary Hall, a beautiful boquet of flowers in bloom. We award her the first premium of thanks.

MARRIED.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. Samuel Smith and Miss Eliza Ann Bilger, both of Shavers Creek, Huntingdon county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Oct. 27.—The Flour market is firmer, the foreign circulars being much more favorable than the published accounts. The demand for export is limited, and we notice sales 1,000 barrels superfine at $7 ℔ barrel, and small lots of extra and extra family at $7.25@7.50 ℔ barrel. There is a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $7@$8.25 ℔ barrel. Rye flour is firm, with small sales at $3.87½ ℔ barrel. Corn meal is in steady request at $3.87½ ℔ barrel. Wheat is in good demand, and 1c. ℔ bushel dearer. Sales of 7000 bushels at 156@157c. ℔ bushel for prime Southern and Penn'a red, and 165@167c. for white. Rye is in good demand and scarce. Sales of 500 bushels new Southern at 78@80c. ℔ bushel. Corn is active and steady; sales of 9000 bushels good Southern yellow at 67c. ℔ bushel afloat, and 66c. in store. Oats are scarce, and have advanced 2@3c. ℔ bushel; sales of 8000 bushels prime Delaware at 47@48c. ℔ bushel.

The Next Congress.

Probably the most gratifying result of the recent election throughout the United States, says the *Harrisburg Patriot,* is the fact that the next Congress will undoubtedly be Democratic. Already the Democratic gains amount to 44, which renders the political complexion of the next House certain, and the probability is that the Democratic majority will be large. The Senate will remain as at present. This fact, coupled with the certainty of Mr. Buchanan's election, will be gratifying to the whole country. The factions which control the present House of Representatives have become a curse to the country, and the people are tired of seeing our national halls of legislation made the theatre for the propagation of treasonable doctrines and sectional agitation. Like all popular errors, the Republican delusion will be short lived, and the destinies of the country will once more be placed in the hands of men who are actuated by patriotic motives and hold political principles wide enough to embrace the whole American Union.

It is a pleasure to consider, that while the wildest ideas are germinated in our free country, and the most venal passions are sometimes encouraged by the designing until they grow into monstrosities, yet the reason and reflection of the people are always certain to check them ere they become dangerous. It will be thus with the dark god of Abolitionism. For a time it threatened to grow to such a magnitude as to overshadow one half of our country, but the giant Democracy has placed his foot upon the neck of the prostrate deity, and it will writhe in the dust until it expires.

When James Buchanan is inaugurated President of the United States, on the 4th day of March, 1857, he will find himself surrounded by men who sympathise with him on all great political questions, and who will aid him in quelling the jealousies that have arisen in our land. The time is not far distant when the bitterness which now exists between different sections of the Union will vanish, and our whole country will be harmonious and all our people happy. For this great result the Democratic party strives, and its invincible power will accomplish it.

The following is a recapitulation of the elections for Congress this year up to the present time:

	Next Cong.		Present Cong.	
	Dem.	Opp.	Dem.	Opp.
Missouri,	4	3	2	5
Arkansas,	2	—	2	—
Iowa,	—	2	1	1
Vermont,	—	3	—	3
Maine,	—	6	1	5
Florida,	1	—	1	—
South Carolina,	6	—	6	—
Pennsylvania,	15	10	6	19
Ohio,	6	13	—	19
Indiana,	7	4	2	9
	—	—	—	—
	43	41	21	63
	21			21
	—			—
Dem. mj. new C.	3	Opp. maj. old Cong.		42
				—
Democratic gain,				44

The Congressional Delegation.

The next Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation from present indications will stand thus:

1. Thomas B. Florence, Democrat.
2. E. J. Morris, Amalgamationist.
3. James Landy, Dem. gain.
4. Henry M. Phillips, Dem. gain.
5. Owen Jones, Dem.
6. John Hickman, Dem.
7. Henry Chapman, Dem. gain.
8. J. Glancy Jones, Dem.
9. A. E. Roberts, Amalgamation.
10. John C. Kunkel, "
11. Wm. L. Dewart, Dem. gain.
12. J. G. Montgomery, Dem. gain.
13. Wm. H. Dimmick, Dem.
14. Galusha A. Grow, Black Republican.
15. Allison White, Dem. gain.
16. Dr. John J. Ahl, Dem. gain.
17. Wilson Reilly, Dem. gain.
18. John Covode, Amalgamation.
19. J. R. Edie, Amalgamation.
20. W. Montgomery, Dem. gain.
21. David Ritchie, Amalgamation.
22. S. A. Purviance, Amalgamation.
23. —— Stewart, Amalgamation.
24. J. L. Gillis, Dem. gain.
25. John Dick, Black Republican.

We have therefore carried 15 out of the 25 Congressmen, the Amalgamationists not more than 8, the Black Republicans 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. Prettyman respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which he resides, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about four miles east of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of James Porter, John Porter, Esq., and others, containing 153 acres; about 60 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with oak, hickory, maple, and both kinds of pine.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House 22 by 26 feet, with a cellar kitchen, and cellar in the basement, with a never-failing well of excellent water near the door, a new frame barn, and a young orchard of 70 trees, being a choice selection from Waring's Centre Nursery. This is a very desirable property—worthy the notice of persons wishing to purchase—being in a moral and healthy neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, &c.

Any further information desired can be had of the subscriber on the premises, or by letter addressed to

D. THOMPSON PORTER, Huntingdon, Pa.

October 29, 1856.

☞Chester County Democrat, publish three times, and send bill to this office.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

—A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Nathan Scofield, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.—All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them to me for settlement.

ROBERT LOTT, Administrator.

October 27, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING.

—And so are J. & W. SAXTON—

Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

BEST COOK BOOK EVER PRINTED. WIDDFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, Practical Receipts for the Housewife. Comprising all the popular methods for Cooking and Preparing all kinds of Poultry, Vegetables, Preserves, Omelets, Terrapins, Puddings, Jellies, Pastries, Desserts, Meats, Pickles, Sauces, Soups, Syrups, Cakes, Pies, Fish, Rolls, BY HANNAH WIDDFIELD,

Celebrated for nearly Fifty Years, as a Cake and Pastry Baker in South Ninth Street, above Spruce, Philadelphia.

Complete in One Large Duodecima Volume, Strongly Bound, Price One Dollar.

There is not a lady living but should possess themselves of a copy of this work at once. It will give you all better meals and make your cost of living less, and keep your Husbands, Sons, and Brothers in an excellent humor.—Send for it at once by all means.

(Read what the Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in that paper of Sept. 4th, says of it.)

A Valuable Work.—"Next to having something to eat is having it cooked in a style fit to be eaten. Every housekeeper does not understand this art, and, probably, only for want of a little elementary teaching. This want is easily supplied, for T. B. Peterson has just published Mrs. Widdfield's Cook Book, in which the experience of that celebrated person in this line, is given so clearly and with such precise details that any housekeeper of sufficient capacity to undertake the management of household affairs can make herself an accomplished caterer for the table without serving an apprenticeship to the business. The book is published in one volume, the typography good and paper excellent, with as much real useful information in the volume as would be worth a dozen times its price. Get it at once."

(Read what the Editor of the Ladies' National Magazine says of it in the number for October.)

"The author of this book, Mrs. Hannah Widdfield, was celebrated, for nearly fifty years, as a cake baker and pastry cook in Philadelphia. None of the receipts have ever before been published. They have been tried for years, by hundreds of Mrs. Widdfield's pupils, many of whom we know personally; and we can, therefore, conscientiously recommend them. They have, moreover, the advantage of not being too extravagant, as most receipts in modern cook books are; and they also comprise everything relating to the table, preserving, &c. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best work on the subject there is. The great majority of the cook books, it is well known to the initiated, are made by incompetent persons, who have never tried the receipts they profess to recommend. We advise all to purchase this one at once."

(Read what the Editor of the Dollar Newspaper says of it.)

"*All the receipts in this book are now for the first time published in book form,* and *none* of these receipts have ever before been issued in any other work but this; and we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe it will prove, on examination to all, to be the most useful and popular Cook Book ever issued. The merit of these receipts is, that they have been tried for years, and therefore can be recommended conscientiously. It is the best book on cookery and receipts that we know of, and while it will be useful to matrons, to young housewives it will be indispensible."

☞Copies of the above celebrated Cook Book will be sent to any one to any place, *free of postage,* on remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter. Published and for sale at the Cheap Bookselling and Publishing House of T. B. PETERSON,

No. 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed.

☞WANTED—Canvassers in every town and county in the United States, to engage in the sale of this popular book, to whom they will be supplied by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, at very low rates. Everybody will want it.

☞T. B. Peterson has just published an entire new catalogue, which will be sent *gratis* to any person, on their sending for one. October 22, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.

October 15, 1856.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on the 13th of September last, a brindle steer calf, about eight months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 13, 1856.* CHARLES DUFF.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH McCOY,

D. H. CAMPBELL,

Oct. 15, 1856.* *Administrators.*

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—SIX FARMS and FOUR TRACTS OF WOODLAND, containing together about 1500 acres. situate in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, some time in December next, as part of the Real Estate of the late JOHN KER, Esquire, dec'd. These lands lie in a compact body on the western side of the Juniata river, and within a short distance of the borough of Huntingdon.

The Mansion Farm of the late Judge Ker, dec'd, containing 237 acres, upon which are valuable improvements, will be one of the farms to be offered for sale. It is expected that Orders for the sale of these lands will be obtained at our next November Court. In the meantime those desiring to purchase, are invited to come and examine this property. Please call upon the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Ker, in the borough of Huntingdon, who will show these lands, and give every necessary information in regard to them. The terms of sale will be easy, as one third of the purchase money will remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life time of the widow of said deceased. HENRY M. KER,

Administrator of John Ker, deceased.

October 15, 1856-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, to wit:

1. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Ludwick Kiester, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

2. George Lang, surviving Administrator of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.

3. Henry M. Ker, Administrator of John Ker, (who was in his lifetime one of the Administrators of Patrick Lang, dec'd,) this being an account of the Administration of the Estate of Patrick Lang, dec'd, by said John Ker in his lifetime.

4. John Henderson and Harriet Henderson, Administrators of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.

5. David Thompson and Martha Thompson, Administrators of John Thompsun, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

6. David Mountain, acting Administrator of Wm. Dean, Esq., late of Walker township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

Register's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

One House and Lot in the borough of Petersburg, fronting sixty feet on Main street and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to a street, bounded on the east by Abraham Renner, on the north by Abrahan Cresswell, having thereon erected a two story frame house painted white, and a shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Ritter and Rebecca Ritter.

Also—A certain Lot of Ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham containing about one acre more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a Brick building seventy feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as "The Mountain Female Seminary."

Also—A Lot of Ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, lying on the west side of Main street, fronting sixty feet on said street and extending back 140 feet to land of Samuel Carothers, bounded on the north by a Lot of the widow Bicket, south by a lot of the heirs of James Carothers, dec'd, having thereon erected a two-story log house, a small kitchen, and log stable and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

Also—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Thomas Wallace, of, in and to a piece and parcel of meadow land situate on the margin of Standing Stone Creek in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of George Jackson on the north, a lot of Wm. Dorris, Sr., on the south, another lot of said defendant in the same inclosure, on the west, and said creek on the east, containing seven acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less.

Also—A lot of ground situate on the south eastern corner of Church and St. Clair streets in said borough, fronting about seventy-four feet on St. Clair street, and extending back from the same two hundred feet to the old line of the said borough and western boundary of the above-mentioned and described lot, bounded on the north by Church street, and on the south by a lot owned by the widow Hawn, including the whole of lot No. 172 in the recorded plan of said borough.

Also—Four contiguous lots of ground situate in said borough, bounded on the north and west by the Renner farm, on the east by the Warm Spring road, and on the south by a lot of the Hon. James Gwin, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, as represented on a map of said lots, divided on the 16th day of October, 1855, for the defendant by J. Simpson Africa, County Surveyor, containing each four acres, and No. 4 containing about 3 acres, be the same more or less.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wallace.

Also—All the right, title and interest of John Donaldson, one of defendants, in and to all that messuage, parcel or tract of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, on the westerly side of the Juniata river, and bounded by lands of Matthew F. Campbell, Esq., James Hampson, John McComb, and others, containing one hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, being the same lands mentioned in an article of agreement dated March 19, 1850, between John R. Gosnell, John Donaldson, James Donaldson, and Michael Hennig. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Donaldson.

Also—All the right, title, interest and claim of defts., J. T. McVey, of, in and to a certain lot of ground No. — situted on the corner of Market and Commerce (now called Lyon) streets, in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, being 60 feet on Market street and extending back 165 feet more or less, adjoining John Graffius on the north-east, having thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, plastered, with a brick store house, a frame office building, a stable and other buildings, (which was extended by the Inquest and confirmed 14th January, 1856, and accepted by defendant at the rental fixed by said Inqitest, which rental has not been paid, as per affidavit of Plaintiff. See Precipe filed.)

Also—The following Tract of Land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, and bounded by John Levy on the west, Robert Bigham on the north, Black Log Mountain on the east,—containing two hundred acres more or less, about 100 of which is cleared, having thereon erected two small log dwelling houses and a log barn.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Knepp.

Also—Two small parcels of land situate in the town of Scottsville, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and bounded on the east by a lot of Adam Curfman and north by David Heck and west by Samuel Smith, south by public road, containing in all one and one half acres, more or less, with the following improvements thereon—a two story log house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Banks.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, to wit:—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson and others, having thereon erected a two-story log house, barn and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

Also—A tract of land known as the "Corbin Tract," containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining land of Taylor's heirs and others. Also, a tract of land adjoining the above known as the Cornelius tract containing 395 acres, 5 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer and Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land, adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance. Also, a tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer and Dougherty, containing 439 acres and 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the William Hench Coal Bank tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others. Also, all the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd) which he holds under certain articles of agreement, for the same, with John Dougherty and George W. Speer, or otherwise, as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

Also—All the right, title, claim and interest of defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, numbered 18 in the plan of said village, made by J. W. Matthias, the 14th of March, 1849, lying and being on the west side of the road on main street of said village—which runs at 12¼ degrees north—said lot being 60 feet in front on said street and extending back at right angles thereto 140 feet, to a line parallel to said street, having thereon erected a small house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Wilson.

Also—A Lot of Ground situate in the town of Barnett, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Henrietta street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley—bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and No. 26 in the plan of said town—having thereon erected a two-story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, October 8, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. such as Black Silks, Chameilion and Fancy Silks, French Merinos, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Delaine Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains,—Prints of every description.

Also—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimnzetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2½ yards wide. Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM, OF LIME-STONE LAND, FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, November 11, his farms situated in Morris township, and containing 265 acres. 250 acres under fence and in good cultivation, the balance timber land. This property is divided about equally into two farms, with a large brick house and frame tenant house, a large barn, wagon shed and corn crib, carpenter and blacksmith shops on one, and a good frame house and barn on the other; with good water and fruit on both places, and in a healthy neighborhood.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer 496 acres of mountain land, in lots of from 50 to 100 acres, to suit purchasers. This land is well set with thrify young chestnut, white and yellow pine, and oak timber, and convenient to the farms, with good roads to and through the same. The above property is within ¼ mile of the Penna. R. R., and 2½ of the canal at Water Street. For further particulars, address SAMUEL P. WALLACE,

Oct. 8, 1856.-ts* Spruce Creek, P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HENRY, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY,

Oct. 15, 1856. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the Will of James Campbell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the town of Markleburg, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m., ONE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situated on the corner of Bedford and R. R. Street, measuring sixty feet in front on Bedford street, and extending back on R. R. street one hundred and sixty feet, with a large weather-boarded frame two-story House, with a store house attached to it; the buildings together measuring 60 feet in front on Bedford street, running back along R. R. street 40 feet. There is also on the premises a good stable and large corn crib, with a good well of never failing water convenient to the house.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand or at the making of the deed, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, the interest to be paid half yearly, and the payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

ALEXANDER PORT,

Surviving Administrator of James Campbell, dec'd.

October 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of ENOCH CHILCOTE, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BERKSTRESSER,

October 1, 1856. Administrator.

FEMALE LITERARY ASSOCIATION. New books ready for subscribers in the Library room in the Court House, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, when and where the Librarian will attend for one hour.

Gilfillen's Modern Literature, also Hugh Miller's, Mrs. Stowe's, Mrs. Ellet's, and other works.

Subscription 50 cents per year. New subscriptions solicited. Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at H. ROMAN'S as cheap as they can in the city. Huntingdon, October 1, 1856.

THE FAIR!—Every gentleman attending the Fair, should call at the cheap Clothing Store of H. ROMAN, Market Square, Huntingdon, before they return home. October 1, 1856.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints,

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees,

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Markleburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddelsburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Markleburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddelsburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

September 3, 1856.

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia, have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugg, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856–3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856–4m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY,

Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856.–6t.* Administrator.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST! by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM'D SNARE.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856–3m.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods;—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856–3m.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856–3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LOST.—On the 8th inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, between the P. R. R. Depot and the Post Office, a RED SHAWL, with a yellow border, and satin stripe. The finder will please leave it at the Post Office.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,*) can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,

128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.

October 1, 1856–3m.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to direct the manner, time and place of holding elections for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," enacted the 2d of February, 1802, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such election to be held. Therefore, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the FIRST TUESDAY (being the 4th day of November,) at the several Districts composed as follows, viz:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Cuninan's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Selfridge at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markleburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Wahlsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

—At which time and place will be chosen a number of persons, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States (being TWENTY-SEVEN in number) to be

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 14th day of October, at the election for Members of the General Assembly, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Members of the General Assembly, &c.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section "not be so construed as to prevent any inilitia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 7th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 15th day of November, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856–3m.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon. DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,

Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE. *Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.* LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers. Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa.; where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively NO HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.–1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856–3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street, above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.

174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856–3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4¼ cents for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its sixth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th and continuing October 1, 2 and 3.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.

ROBT. C. WALKER,

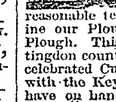
Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856–3t. Secretary.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

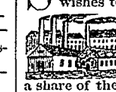


they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

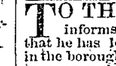
SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,



that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally,



that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable